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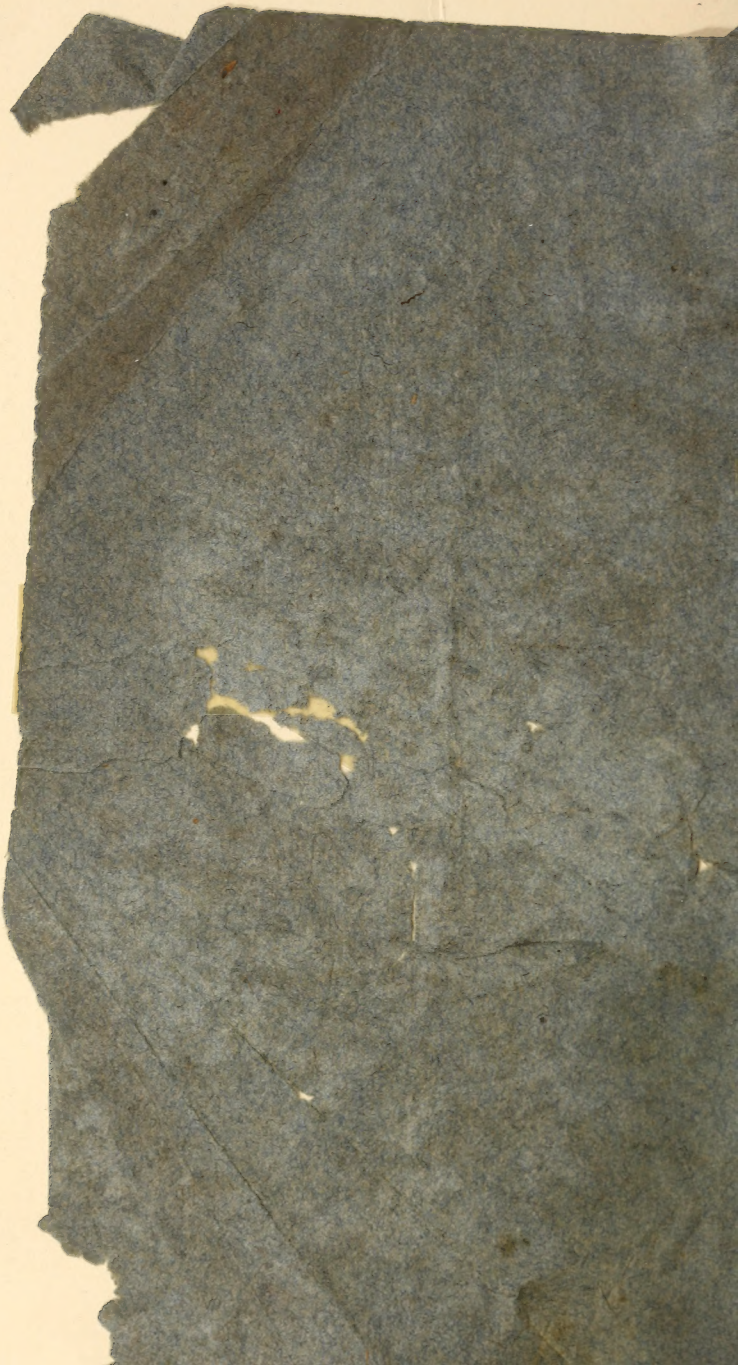

A

TREATISE AND CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

CULTIVATED AT THE

OLD AMERICAN NURSERY,

Flushing-Landing, near New-York.

BY PRINCE & MILLS,

Late Benjamin Prince & Co.

Orders for TREES, &c. left at the Nursery, or at Messrs. HULL & BOWNE'S, No. 146 Pearl-street, New-York.

Library, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

APRIL, 1823.

PREFACE.

THE proprietors of the Old American Nursery, under the late firm of BENJAMIN PRINCE & Co. have agreed to alter the name of their firm, although the proprietors remain the same. The name of the firm will now be PRINCE & MILLS.

We cannot refrain, on the issuing of a new Catalogue, from making a few observations. We feel truly thankful to our friends and customers for the patronage we have so long received, and continue to receive from them. To merit a continuance of their favours every effort shall be used. For years it has been our wish (and we have obtained it) to collect the most valuable variety of European and American Trees and Shrubs: we have selected them from an immense variety of the most valuable kinds. It has never been our intention to enlarge our Catalogue by publishing a long list of names of Trees, Shrubs, &c.

We are often asked, How do you tell one Tree from another, so as to prevent a mistake in not forwarding the wrong Tree, among such an immense number? You must often make a mistake? We answer, We never do. It is almost impossible. Our Nursery is divided into squares; each square into a certain number of rows; we keep as correct a book as any one in the mercantile line, in which each square is recorded, with its boundaries; and each row has its different variety. We commence, for instance, on the west side, the first row, number

one, such a kind, and so on through the whole square.

We never send a domestic to remove a Tree or Shrub without we are present with our book, and point out every Tree or Shrub to be removed. Without this attention no Nursery can be kept correct, or be depended on.

After a Tree or Shrub is removed from the earth, we never allow it to lay and dry in the wind or sun; they are immediately removed under cover, and the roots kept wet till they are packed. On this attention depends their future welfare; and it well repays us for the little trouble it causes; for we are always pleased to hear our Trees, &c. live and flourish.

We have added to our Catalogue some directions as to planting Trees, &c. and the necessary care requisite to be paid to them afterwards. They have heretofore been published separate from the Catalogue, but as they are often inquired for, we have now added them to the Catalogue.

We have also added some directions as to the management of *Peach Trees*. We are confident, if proper attention is paid to them, that this valuable fruit will soon be as plenty as it was some years ago. By strict attention, all the Peach Trees in our Nursery remain perfectly healthy and free from any disease.

We are often pleased to hear from our distant customers, that our method of packing the Trees, &c. fully answers the desired effect, and that they were received in excellent order, although often they have been packed for three months. We pack the roots of them in moss and soft clay, which retains its moisture a long time; and if the Trees, &c. are to be sent to a distance, after the roots are packed in moss and clay, we put them in close boxes: we pack them in this way, and forward

them with safety to every part of America, and to several parts of Europe.

We cultivate a great variety of the most valuable native American Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs for our European orders, which we have a great demand for, and which are of a proper size to forward to any part of the world.

We have named our Nursery THE OLD AMERICAN NURSERY, and shall continue it under that name.

All letters and orders intended for us can be either addressed to us, at this place, or to the care of Messrs. HULL & BOWNE, No. 146 Pearl-street, New-York. Our orders for many years have been left with them.

We request that persons at a distance ordering Trees, &c. will direct the payment to be made in New-York, or that some person may be referred to that will become responsible for the same.

We warrant every Tree, &c. from our Nursery to be either grafted or inoculated, and to be the identical kinds we sell them for.

Our prices for Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, are one and the same as all other Nurserymen have in these parts, from which we never deviate.

BENJAMIN PRINCE.
STEPHEN F. MILLS.

Flushing, Long-Island,
Feb. 1822.

A

SHORT TREATISE

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

THE proprietors, in supplying orders for Trees, &c. from the different and most remote parts of the Union, also from various parts of Europe, have frequent applications for directions as to their management to accompany them; they conclude the following short Treatise will be found very acceptable.

When the Trees, &c. are received, if they have been a considerable time out of the earth, let the roots be plentifully watered, or soaked in rain water for several hours; and if not convenient to plant them within a few days, let a trench be dug in soft ground, the bundles unpacked, and after the roots are well wet, let them be covered up with earth made fine, and not with hard lumps, so as to keep the roots partly dry; the Trees, &c. can then be planted as soon as convenient, and without injury. In planting, the Trees ought to be set two or three inches deeper than before; and in filling in the earth around the roots, let some old well rotted stable manure be incorporated with the earth, according to the size of the Tree, from one to three shovels full, leaving a hollow or basin around each Tree or Shrub to catch the rain, and convey it to the roots.

The earth around each Tree, Shrub, and Plant, should, at least twice in the spring and summer, be carefully dug up and made light; also, once a year, some old rotted stable manure dug in. It is necessary to be careful not to dig so deep as to injure the roots of them. No grass or weed should by any means be allowed to grow near the body of a Tree, Shrub, or Plant: this injures them very much, stops their growth, and they become stunted, and often covered with moss.

If a Tree appears bark-bound and mossy, let it be scrubbed with a brush dipped in very strong soap-suds, and plenty of it applied to the body and lower branches; this softens the bark and destroys the insects—is of great consequence to the Tree, and ought not to be neglected.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires a strong moist soil, which ought to be kept light and made rich with plenty of old manure; no grass or weeds should be permitted to grow near the body of the bush. As the fruit sets on the young shoots of the previous year's growth, part of the old wood should be trimmed out every autumn, which causes them to grow strong and produce large fair fruit.

GRAPE VINES.

We cultivate a number of the most valuable kinds, and those that are the most hardy and bear well.

The usual season for planting the Vines is in the spring, but we think the autumn is preferable. About the last of October, let some old well rotted manure (stable is the best) be dug in and intermixed with the earth, about a foot in depth, in each spot where the Vine is to be planted; let each Vine be watered after they are planted out, leaving a hollow to each one so as to contain the water; late in au-

tumn cover the Vines with earth and coarse litter, or hay; in April uncover them, and train them to a railing made for that purpose.

Cherry Trees do not succeed in a low heavy soil; they thrive best in a light rich earth, rather sandy. Peaches will grow well in any soil, provided the earth is kept light around each Tree. Apples, Pears, and Plums, require a heavier soil; but the earth around them ought to be kept rich and light; it is much the best to keep the ground cultivated.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING PEACH TREES IN A HEALTHY STATE.

As many persons have been deterred from planting Peach Trees, in consequence of so many Trees of that fruit having been destroyed throughout the country, by a disease called the Yellows, which, like an epidemic, spreads from Tree to Tree, until whole Orchards are destroyed by it; the proprietors, having for many years paid particular attention to it, presume they can now give such directions as will enable those who will attend to them, to preserve a large proportion of their Trees in as healthy a state, and to have as fine fruit as formerly. That the disease does not originate from a worm at the root, repeated examinations of Trees affected by it, where not a mark of a worm was to be found, together with instances of Peach Trees budded on Plum and Almond stocks taking the disease, is sufficient evidence that it originates at the top, and not at the root, except where the root may come in contact with a diseased Tree, and receive the infection through the sap; as it is found that a small piece of bark from a diseased Tree, united to a

healthy one, in the manner of inoculation, will communicate the disease; the proprietors have, therefore, no doubt of the contagion being spread by the farina of the blossoms of infected Trees, as the first notice we have of it is the premature ripening of the fruit; and, it being an established fact, that the sap has a regular circulation through the branches, leaves, and fruit, the fruit being first affected, communicates it to the Tree; and, when once the Tree is affected, no human means can restore it: for, if any thing would effect it, taking the buds from a diseased Tree, and inoculating them on a healthy stock, would do it; but, instead of being restored, it communicates the infection to the healthy stock. The only possible remedy, and one which must be obvious to every one, is the removing every diseased Tree from the Orchard or Garden.

By attending to the system laid down in the following directions, the proprietors have been enabled to keep the Trees in their Nursery perfectly healthy, and to have their bearing Trees produce as fine fruit as ever they did before the disease in Peach Trees commenced, which began in the State of New-York in the year 1801.

DIRECTIONS.

Let every Tree which has been known to produce its fruit prematurely be immediately removed; and, if it is desired to have a Peach Tree planted in the same place where a diseased Tree has been removed from, let a large hole be dug, so as to remove all the roots, that the roots of the new planted Tree may not, in one season, come in contact with them. After all the diseased Trees are removed, let the greatest attention in summer be paid to the ripening of the fruit; and where fruit is found to ripen two, three, or four weeks before the usual time, you may conclude that the Tree has taken the infection;

and, as it gives you notice one whole season previous to its power of spreading the contagion, you can, by removing it, prevent its injuring the other Trees; or if the tree has taken the infection when in blossom, and has lost its fruit before it ripened, it will show that it has become diseased by pushing out small, slender shoots, and frequently in bunches of a pale yellow colour, from the body and branches; and by observing the same appearance on those Trees that have ripened their fruit prematurely, you will soon be able to distinguish the Trees that are diseased from those which are in a healthy state, and by removing them before they blossom, prevent their spreading the infected farina. If your Peach Orchard, or Garden, where you have Peach Trees growing, is contiguous to a neighbour's who has diseased Trees, it will be necessary to prevail on him to remove them, or they will injure your's.

To have thrifty Peace Trees, and fine fruit, the ground should every year be kept cultivated, by planting it with corn, potatoes, or other vegetables; and, every autumn or spring, have some rotten manure dug in around the Trees. Peach Trees remaining more than one year in grass or sod ground become unthrifty and yellow; it is, therefore, easier to distinguish the diseased from healthy Trees in cultivated ground.

CATALOGUE

Of Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs, and Plants; for sale by PRINCE & MILLS, *at Flushing-Landing, on Long-Island, near New-York.*

CHERRIES.—50 Cents.

EARLY May	*ripe in* May.
Early Richmond	do
May duke	May and June.
Black tartarian	June.
Black heart	do
White heart	do
White tartarian	do
Ox heart	July.
Bleeding heart	do
Lukeward	do
Lundie Gean	do
Transparent Gean	do
Ronald's large black heart	do
Yellow Spanish	do
Graffion	do
Black carroon	do
Late Spanish	do
China heart	do
Late duke	do
Mazard, or *honey cherry*	do
Carnation, best for preserving	do
Herefordshire black	July and August.
Red begareau	do
White begareau	do
Elk horn	do

Kentish, or *common red*	for tarts, *ripe in* July&Aug.
Black morella	
Large English morella	
Plumstone morella	
Cornelian, with long scarlet fruit	September.
Allsaints	do
American heart	do
Mahaleb, or perfumed	ornamental do
Weeping	
English double blossom	
French do. with very large flowers	

Plums.—50 Cents.

[This fruit is the most difficult to propagate of any cultivated in the nursery, being subject to many distempers and injuries to which other fruits are not liable; and, in budding and grafting, seldom more than one eighth succeeding, it is with difficulty that a tolerable assortment of them can be kept up by every exertion.]

Jean hative	*ripe in* July.
Chicasaw	do
*Early scarlet, or cherry plum	August.
Early damask, or Morocco	do
Precocedetours	do
Azure hative	do
*Early sweet damson	do
Fotheringham	September.
Blue perdigron	do
True prune	do
Red imperial	do
†Yellow egg, white magnum bonum	do
Marquis of Burgundy	do
Little queen Claudia	do
*Green gage	do
*Blue gage	do
*Red gage	do
*White gage	do
Holland	do
†Large Orlean, *purple egg*	do
*†Smith's Orlean	do

Semiona	*ripe in* September.
French copper plum	do
*Drap d'or	do
Cheston	do
Mangeron	do
*Apricot plum	October.
St. Catharine	do
Monsieur	do
Muscle	do
American pigmy plum	do
*Imperatrice, *late red imperial*	do
Cluster	October and November.
White damson	do
Winter damson, *frost*	December.
Bolmer's celebrated Washington, $1	September.
Superior green gage, very fine	do
Golden drop, Early coral — These are native fruits of great beauty and good bearers.	August.

PEARS.—31¼ to 37½ Cents.

[The varieties of pears are so extensive, that the European and American sorts together would form a list of several hundred. A succession of the best kinds, or what the French term the *circle of pears*, which will afford some of the best sorts for the table and culinary purposes throughout the year, may be selected from the following, which are of the most approved kinds. An additional number has been received from Europe, a list of which will be published in the next catalogue. Those marked M are melting pears—those marked B are best for baking, &c.]

Primitive	*ripe in* July.
Little musk, or supreme	do
Early sugar	do
Green chissel, M	do
Red muscadelle, or twice bearing, M	do
Sugartop, July, or harvest pear	do
Jargonelle, M	August.
Skinless, *early russelet*, M	do
Cuisse madame	do
Avorat, or *August muscat*, M	do
Fondant d'été, *summer melting pear*	do

Windsor, M	*ripe in* August.
Summer russelet	do
Late green chissel, M	do
Gross blanquette, M	do
Muscat robin	do
Bell pear, *musk flavoured summer bon cretien*, M	do
Summer bergamot, M	do
Vergalieu, *Doyenné*, or *St. Michael*, M	September.
Salviati	do
Brown beurré, M	do
Royal summer	do
Perfumed pear	do
Mouille bouche, or *mouth water*	do
Culotte de Suisse, *striped pear*	do
Rousselet de Rheims, M	do
Bloody pear	do
Golden beurré, M	do
Cassolette	do
Lowree's bergamot, M	do
Autumn bergamot, M	do
Brocau's bergamot, M	do
Gansel's bergamot, M	do
Grey monsieur Jean	do
Poir de prince, or the *prince's pear*	October.
Melting pear of Brest, *fondante de Brest*, M	do
Woolly, or sage leaved	do
Seckle, M	do
Doyenné gris, *late vergalieu*, M	do
Autumn bon cretien	do
Vine	do
Autumn bounty, M	do
Crasane, M	November and December.
Pound pear	do
Vergoleuse, or *winter vergalieu*, M	do
Winter thorne, M	December and January.
Colmar, M	do
Swan's egg, M	do
Armadot, M	do

St. Austin *ripe in* December and January.
L'Echassarie, M do
Louisbon, M do
Chaumontelle, *winter beurré*, M do
St. Germaine. This is a fine melting pear, of excellent flavour: it is in eating from Nov. till April.
Brown St. Germaine, M do
Winter russelet, M December and January.
Catillac, B do
Easter bergamot, *terling pear*, B do
Holland, or winter bergamot, M do
Royal winter, M January to March.
German muscat, M do
Poir d'Auch, M do
St. Martial, M do
Winter bon cretien, B do
Uvedale's St. Germaine, B do
Double flowering, B do
Frankneal, or *golden end of winter* do
Spanish bon cretien January to June.
Treasure pear do
Sarasin November to July.
Orange red July
Alduira, Besberry, Barland } for perry, said to afford a liquor equal to Champaigne.
A few select kinds are propagated as dwarfs, on quince stocks, at 50 cents.

APPLES.—31¼ to 37½ Cents.

Large early, or *harvest apple*, the earliest of all apples, fit for tarts in June, and when ripe is an excellent table fruit *ripe in* July.
Junating do
Large early bow August.
English codlin do
Large red and green sweeting, weighs a pound Sept.
Large white sweeting do

Red calville	*ripe in* September.
Summer pearmaine	do
Aromatic russet	October.
Large fall pippin, or pipplin, weighs a pound	do
Famagusta, from Cyprus	do
Late bow	do
Autumn pearmaine	do
French red reinette	November to March.
Loan's pearmaine	do
Quince apple	do
Surprise, yellow without and red to the core within	do
Siberian crab, with small crimson and yellow fruit	do
English nonpareil	do
American nonpareil, *doctor apple*	do
Æsopus Spitzenburgh	do
Flushing do	do
Newtown do	do
Seeknofarther	do
White calville	do
Royal russet	do
Lady apple, *pomme d'appi*	do
Lady's finger	November to June.
Rose apple	January.
Ribstone pippin	do
English golden pippin	do
Pommegree	do
Craam	do
Golden reinette	November to March.
Winter sweet pearmaine	do
Ruckman's do	do
Federal do	do
Golden do	do
Royal do	do
Large Rhode-Island greening	do
Jersey greening	do
Red winter sweeting	do

Priestley — *ripe in* March.
†Double flowering Chinese apple, one of the most beautiful of flowering trees — do
Yellow bellflower — do
Black apple — do
Swaar — do
Vandevere — do
†Monstrous pippin, or New-York gloria mundi. This apple has weighed 27 ounces — do
Dickskill — November to March.
Newark king apple — do
Wine apple — do
†Large green Newtown pippin of best flavour — November to June.
Merrygold — do
†Camfield, for cider — do
Wine sap, fine for table or cider — do
Hayloe's crab, for cider or table — October.
Burlington greening — November to March.
Paradise apple — July.

Green everlasting
Red everlasting
Winter russeting, *Boston or Nova-Scotia russeting*
} These are excellent keeping apples, the fruit having been kept perfectly sound for more than a year.

Herefordshire red streak
Hughes' red Virginia crab
Red sweeting
Harrison's celebrated Newark cider apple
} for cider.

PEACHES.—31¼ to 37½ Cents.

[The varieties of Peaches are so extensive, that the number might easily be increased to two hundred; but as it is generally preferred to have a moderate number of the best sorts to ripen in succession, the following have been selected on account of their size, flavour, or time of ripening, from among the best sorts imported from Europe, as well as those which have originated in America. Those marked * are esteemed for their flavour—those marked † are remarkable for their size—those marked C are clingstones.]

*White nutmeg, *early avant* — *ripe in* July.
Scarlet nutmeg — do

*Yellow nutmeg	*ripe in July.*
*Green nutmeg, *early ann.*	August.
Earliest red clingstone	do
*Red rare ripe	do
B. Prince's fine red rare ripe	do
*White rare ripe	do
*†Large early, *early York*	September.
Alberge, or yellow rare ripe	do
Early Newington, C	do
Petit mignon	do
Early purple	do
Royal George	do
Royal Charlotte	do
*Royal Kensington	do
*†Old mixon	do
*†Malta	do
*Gross mignon	do
*Sweet water	do
Bellchevreuse	do
*Old Newington, C	do
Montaubon	do
Noblesse	do
*†Pine apple, C	do
Swalsh	do
White magdalen	do
*†Red cheek malagatune	do
White malagatune	do
Bellegarde, or gallande	do
*†Kennady's Carolina, *early lemon*, C	do
†Orange peach	do
White blossom	do
Western Newington, C	do
*†Green Catharine	do
Teton de Venus	do
†President	do
*Orange clingstone	do
†Congress clingstone (very fine)	do
*Late purple, smooth skin, like a nectarine	do

Vanguarde	*ripe in* September.
Large white clingstone	October.
†Spanish clingstone	do
†Late admirable, C	do
Late Catharine	do
Blood peach	do
*Double blossom, or *rose peach*	do
Red magdalen	do
†Lemon clingstone (the largest of peaches)	do
†Barcelona yellow clingstone	do
*†Heath clingstone, most excellent, but the tree must be kept in cultivated ground, and the fruit ripened in the house; they will keep till November, and are by many thought superior to all other peaches	do
†Large red October clingstone	do
Mammoth clingstone	do
Nivette, C	do
†Blood clingstone, *claret clingstone*	do
October white clingstone	do
October yellow clingstone	do
†Pompone, *monstrous pavie*, a beautiful late red clingstone	October and November.
Gough's late red clingstone	do
White winter, C	do
Green winter, C	November and December.
Algiers yellow winter clingstone	do

NECTARINES.—31¼ to 37½ Cents.

Early yellow	*ripe in* August.
Fairchild's early, C	September.
Elrudge	do
Argyle, C	do
Golden, C	do
Newington, C	do
Aromatic	do
Red Roman, C	do
Vermash, C	do

Peterborough, C	*ripe in* September.
Green, C	do
White, C	October.

ALMONDS.—37½ Cents.

Hard shell
Thin shell, or ladies' almond
Soft shell
Jordan almond
Double flowering, or dwarf almond

APRICOTS.—31¼ to 37½ Cents.

Early masculine	*ripe in* July.
Large early	do
Brussels	August.
Blanche	do
Gold blotched	do
Breda	do
Algiers	do
Orange	do
Grover's breda	do
Peach apricot	do
Moor park	do
Black	do

MULBERRIES.—37½ Cents.

Large black English	Black American
White, or Italian	Chinese paper mulberry

QUINCES.—37½ Cents.

Large orange quinces	*ripe in* Sept. and Oct.
Pear do	October.
Portugal do	do
Winter do	January to March.

GRAPE VINES.—37½ Cents.

French chocolate-coloured oval grape, a great bearer	*ripe in* September.
Red chasselas	do

White chasselas *ripe in* September.
Black sweet water do
White do do
Black Madeira do
White Frontinac do
Bland's Virginia native grape do
Early white muscadine, or summer white sweet water, fine flavoured, and very great bearer do
Isabella grape, a native, of superior flavour, and very great bearer do
Alexander's grape, hardy, and great bearer do

FIGS.—50 Cents.

Brown (the best bearer)
Large white

GOOSEBERRIES.—25 Cents.

[Near two hundred sorts of this fruit have been received from England, from which the following have been selected on account of their large size, time of ripening, or flavour; but it will be in vain to plant the finest gooseberries, if attention is not paid to them after they are set out. There is no fruit tree that requires so rich a soil; they should have rotten manure dug in around them every autumn, and the ground kept mellow and cultivated, and the bushes trimmed, and tops thinned out moderately every year. If planted in low, wet, or shady situations, or in too confined a garden, the fruit is apt to become mouldy, which immediately stops the growth.]

Mammoth green gooseberry, producing the largest fruit of the kind known of in America, 50 cents.

Red.

Alcock's king
Rumbullion
Duke of York
Warrington red
Ironmonger
Shaw's Billy Dean
Red Bullfinch
Large amber
Smooth claret

Green.

Early green hairy
Green Gascoign
Green walnut
Satisfaction
Green Dorrington
Green chissel
Green oak
Duke of Bedford
Ribbed green

Yellow.

Golden drop	Royal yellow
Rocket's yellow	Rough yellow
Long yellow	Prince of Orange
Golden seedling	Hutton's goldfinch

White.

White elephant	White heart
Snowball	Callebank's white
Highland white	White crystal

CURRANTS.—25 Cents.

Large Dutch red	January to March.
Ditto white	do
Large Champaigne pale red	do
American black, 18¾ cents	August & September.
Large black English	do

Lewis's fragrant currant, discovered by Lewis and Clarke, in passing through Louisiana to the Pacific Ocean, 50 cents

RASPBERRIES.

English red, best for raspberry brandy, 8 cents, *ripe in* June & July.

English white, 8 cents	do
Brentford red, 12½ cents	July.
Ditto white, 12½ cents	do
English cane, or twice bearing, 8 cents	July & Oct.
Large white Antwerp, 25 cents	July & Aug.
Large red ditto, 25 cents	do
American black, 8 cents	July.
Ditto white, 12½ cents	do
Canada, or purple rose flowering, 8 cents	August.

Barnet, a new English sort, with high flavoured fruit, 25 cents

STRAWBERRIES.

Morrissania, *early scarlet*, 25 cents per dozen, *ripe in* May.

Real superior English hautboy, with large fruit and great bearers, 25 cents — *ripe in* June.
Ditto white ditto — do
Large Hudson, 25 cents — June and July.
Red Chili, 25 cents — do
White ditto, 25 cents — do
True large Chili, with large carnose hairy leaves and very large fruit, 25 cents — June and July.
Bourbon, a new strawberry, with very large fruit, 50 cents — do
Large pine apple, 37½ cents — do
Alpine, monthly, or everbearing. It is necessary to make a new bed of this sort every year, as the fruit in autumn is produced from the runners of the same year, 50 cts. — September and October.
New French yellow strawberry, fine flavoured and good bearers, 25 cents per dozen.

Roses.

[In addition to the following sorts of roses, a great variety have been imported from England; but many of them, from the droughts of our summers, are difficult to propagate in America, the earth below the layers being too dry to admit of their striking root; from which circumstance it is almost impossible to keep an assortment of them, unless newly imported, to supply the demand, which cannot be done at a price that would be satisfactory.]

Early flowering cinnamon rose, 25 cents
Early red Scotch, 25 cents
Scotch burnet, white flowering, 25 cents
Copper coloured, 37½ cents
Large flowering white monthly, 75 cents
Red monthly, red cluster, 75 cents
White clustered monthly or musk. This sort is valued for the abundance and fragrance of its flowers, which it produces from June till December; it must be covered and protected from the frost during the winter, 50 cents
Hundred-leaved rose, 37½ cents
Burgundy, with very small double flowers, 37½ cents

Red damask, 37½ cents
White damask, 37½ cents
Royal rose, 37½ cents
Thornless, 37½ cents
Prim, or marble, 37½ cents
Moss Provence, 1 dollar
Double yellow. This requires an airy situation and rich soil to cause the flowers to blow well, 1 dollar
Single yellow, 1 dollar
Large red Provence or cabbage rose, 50 cents
Double velvet, 37½ cents
Rosa mundi, striped, crimson, and white, 37½ cents
Red official rose, for conserves, 25 cents
Autumn flowering double Pennsylvania rose, delicate and fragrant, 50 cents
Sweetbriar, 25 cents
Double sweetbriar, 1 dollar
China ever flowering rose, of various kinds, 50 cents. This rose will stand the winter in the open air
Rosa multiflora, a vine flowering in wreaths, 50 cts.
New fragrant China rose, 1 dollar and 50 cents
Rose unique, or white Provence, 1 dollar & 50 cts.
Pompone, 1 dollar
Maiden's blush, 50 cents
York and Lancaster, or union rose, 1 dollar
Champney's, or blush cluster rose, 75 cents
A variety of roses are received from Europe every year, which are not inserted in this Catalogue.

Honeysuckles.—25 Cents.

Azalea, or standing American honeysuckle, with pink flowers
Ditto late flowering white fragrant
English early flowering
English woodbine honeysuckle

White monthly, very fragrant
Scarlet trumpet monthly
Variegated-leaved honeysuckle

Dwarfs.

Dwarf apples and pears, of several varieties, 50 cents each.

Asparagus.

The best roots, from two to three years old, 1 dollar per hundred.

Scions for Ingrafting.

Scions of the various fruit trees, packed in the most complete manner with earth and moss, 50 cents per dozen.

Forest Trees of large growth, ornamental for their foliage or flowers.

European white flowering horse chesnut, 50 cents
Spanish chesnut, with very large fine eatable fruit, 50 cents
American ditto, 25 cents
Weeping willow, 37½ cents
Upright green ditto, 37½ cents
Yellow willow, 37½ cents
Tulip tree, one of the most ornamental trees, 50 cents
Fox's white oak, raised from the seeds of the two trees under which George Fox, the original Quaker, preached, which trees are still growing at this place, 37½ cents
American oaks, twenty varieties, 25 cents
English royal oak, 50 cents
Liquidamber, or maple-leaved sweet gum, 37½ cents
Lombardy poplar, 25 cents
Athenian ditto, 25 cents
Balsam ditto, or broad-leaved Tacmahac, 37½ cents

Carolina ditto, or cotton tree, 37½ cents
Aspen poplar, 37½ cents
Canada ditto, 37½ cents
Honey locust, or three thorned acacia, 37½ cents
Common locust, 25 cents
Western plane, sycamore, or button wood, 25 cents
English linden, or lime tree, a much admired European ornamental tree, very hardy, 50 cents
American ditto, or basswood, 50 cents
American bird cherry, 50 cents
European larch, or deciduous fir, very ornamental, 50 cents
Madeira nut, or English walnut, 50 cents
Round black walnut, 25 cents
Long ditto, 25 cents
Illinois, or Pecan nut, 50 cents
Hickory nuts, varieties of, 25 cents
Sassafras, 25 cents
Weeping birch, 37½ cents
Canada ditto, 25 cents
Black American ditto, 25 cents
White, or paper ditto, 37½ cents
English elm, very ornamental, 50 cents
Scotch elm, do. 50 cents
Pride of India, or bead tree, with purple flowers and beautiful foliage, 50 cents
Catalpa, much admired for its showy flowers and large foliage, 37½ cents
American cypress, a tree of fine appearance, and one of the largest growth, 50 cents
European white ash, a tree of very stately and rapid growth, 37½ cents
Sugar maple, 37½ cents
Scarlet flowering ditto, with clusters of showy flowers in the month of March, 25 cents
Norway maple, 50 cents
Kentucky coffee, or bonduc, a tree of singular growth, 50 cents

Forest Trees of middling growth, ornamental for their foliage and flowers.

European mountain ash, or roan tree, one of the most admired ornamental trees, on account of the beauty of its foliage, and its clusters of scarlet fruit, which remain for many months, 50 cents

American ditto, 50 cents

European autumn flowering alder, 37½ cents

Magnolia tripetela, or umbrella tree, with very large white flowers, 50 cents

Magnolia glauca, with very fragrant flowers, 50 cents

Magnolia acuminata, or cucumber tree, of elegant growth, and blue flowers, 50 cents

Magnolia macrophylla, with very large leaves and the most splendid flowers, white, with purple centre, 2 dollars

Magnolia auriculata, or ear-leaved magnolia, 2 dollars

Magnolia cordata, yellow flowering magnolia, 3 dollars

Scarlet flowering horse chesnut, 50 cents

Yellow ditto, 50 cents

Willow-leaved oak, 50 cents

Black Canada willow, of singular appearance, 37½ cents

English basket ditto, 37½ cents

Coccygria, Venetian sumach, or purple fringe tree. This beautiful tree is covered during the summer months with tufts of russet-coloured down, which forms the most singular ornament of the garden, 50 cents

American larch, or deciduous fir, a much admired tree, 50 cents

Purple acacia, with large clusters of beautiful purple flowers, 37½ cents

European tanner's sumach, of quick growth, and very large and handsome foliage, 50 cents

Snowdrop, or white fringe tree, with clusters of flowers resembling cut paper, 50 cents
Papaw, or custard apple, 50 cents
European Judas tree, with clusters of very beautiful purple flowers, which make their appearance in the spring before the leaves, 50 cents
American ditto, with flowers as above, 50 cents
Large white flowering dogwood, 25 cents
Persimmon, American medlar, or date plum, 50 cents
English ditto, 50 cents
Double flowering Chinese apple, with clusters of flowers resembling roses, succeeded by numbers of small fruit, 50 cents
Snowy mispilus. This tree is so covered with white flowers early in the spring, that it is called the snowy medlar, 37½ cents, very ornamental
Prickly ash, angelica tree, or Hercules's club, 37½ cents
Laburnum, much admired for its clusters of beautiful bright yellow flowers, which are produced in abundance, 50 cents
Double rose flowering peach, 37½ cents
Double flowering cherry, two sorts, with beautiful clusters of flowers resembling small white roses, 50 cents
European beech, 37½ cents
Purple, or copper ditto, 75 cents
Sensitive tree mimosa, with beautiful foliage and singular flowers, 50 cents

ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS.—50 Cents, except those noted.

Balm of Gilead, or balsam fir, of elegant growth, and one of the most admired evergreens, very ornamental
Hemlock spruce fir
Norway spruce fir

Black, or double spruce fir
White spruce fir
European silver fir
Scotch mountain fir
Weymouth, or white pine, a very much admired tree, of stately growth
Pitch, or resin pine
Yellow American pine
*Cedar of Lebanon, 2 dollars
*Red American cedar, 37½ cents
White do
English yew, with deep green foliage, and very singular red fruit
American ditto
*True cork tree, or Spanish oak, 1 dollar
*English evergreen oak, 1 dollar
American ditto, or live oak
Chinese arbour vitæ, a beautiful evergreen
American ditto
*Broad leaved kalmia, or American laurel, with clusters of very showy flowers, 37½ cents
*Narrow leaved ditto, with very delicate rose-coloured flowers, 37½ cents
Swedish upright juniper, very ornamental
European sweet bay
Pyracantha, or evergreen thorn, producing scarlet fruit in clusters, which remain during the autumn and winter, and gives it a beautiful appearance, 37½ cents
Common box, 12½ cents
Silver striped ditto, 25 cents
Gold striped ditto, 25 cents
Real English box tree, 25 cents
American holly
European ditto
Carolina evergreen plum

HARDY SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL FOR THEIR FRUIT OR FOLIAGE.

Dwarf flowering horse chesnut, with spikes of white flowers, 50 cents
Chinquepin, or dwarf garden chesnut, with very sweet fruit, which are produced in abundance when only two or three feet high, 50 cents
New large fruited ditto, 50 cents
Broad-leaved sweet willow, 37½ cents
English dwarf willow, with the leaves beautifully variegated white and green, very ornamental, 37½ cents
English filbert, 25 cents
Large Spanish ditto, or Barcelona nut, 37½ cents
American hazlenut, 25 cents
Laurus, or spice wood, or wild alspice, so called from the spicy flavour of its branches and fruit, 25 cents
Calycanthus, or sweet scented shrub of Carolina, with flowers whose fragrance is like the strawberry. It will stand the most severe cold. This shrub is much admired in Europe, 50 cents
Dwarf rose flowering acacia, blooming in clusters when only two feet high, very ornamental, 37½ cts.
Halesia snowdrop, or silver bell tree, 50 cents
Franklinia, with large white fragrant flowers, 1 dollar
White flowering hydrangea, 37½ cents
Purple changeable hydrangea, with beautiful flowers, purple and pink, 50 cents
Bladder nut, a shrub producing its seed very singularly in bladders, 37½ cents
French tamarix, an ornamental shrub, 37½ cents
Agnus castus, or chaste tree, 37½ cents
Guelder rose-leaved spiræa, or nine-bark tree, with clusters of curious flowers, 37½ cents
Euonymus, or strawberry tree, with scarlet fruit resembling strawberries, very ornamental, 37½ cents
European fragrant syringa, 25 cents

Carolina large flowering ditto, 37½ cents
Candleberry myrtle. The berries of this shrub are often used in making candles, and impart a very agreeable fragrance, 25 cents
Snowball, or guelder rose, 25 cents
Double flowering almond, with delicate and beautiful flowers, 37½ cents
Purple lilac, 25 cents
White ditto, 25 cents
Persian ditto, with delicate flowers, 50 cents
Bladder senna, with yellow flowers, 37½ cents
Mountain viburnum, with clusters of beautiful scarlet fruit resembling cranberries in taste and appearance, 37½ cents
Double purple rose flowering althea, 37½ cents
Double white ditto, 37½ cents
Double pink ditto, 37½ cents
Striped leaved ditto, 50 cents
Single red ditto, 25 cents
Single white striped ditto, 25 cents
Sweet mezereon, with pink-coloured flowers, which blossoms with the first warmth of spring in the open air, and possessing a delightful fragrance, 25 cents
Red flowering spiræa, a very ornamental shrub, 25 cents
White ditto, 25 cents
Yellow small leaved jasmine, very hardy, 37½ cents
Italian large-leaved ditto, 37½ cents
Clethra, with white fragrant flowers, 25 cents
Andromeda, with a multitude of flowers during summer, 25 cents
Double flowering pomegranate, with large crimson flowers, one of the greatest ornaments of the garden, 50 cents
Single flowering fruit-bearing ditto, 50 cents
Dwarf ditto, producing a multitude of flowers, 50 cts.
Southernwood, 25 cents

Cornus sanguinea, or bloody shrnb : the branches in autumn and winter are of a beautiful crimson, 37½ cents

White hardy fragrant jasmine, 50 cents

Shrubby indigo, with spikes of purple flowers, 25 cts.

Winterberry. This shrub is covered in autumn and winter with scarlet berries, 37½ cents

Purple rose flowering raspberry, 12½ cents

Lewis's famous fragrant yellow flowering currant, from the western country, whose flowers produce a delightful fragrance, 50 cents

Hamamelis, or witch hazel, with yellow flowers during the autumn, 37½ cents

American dwarf plum, with abundance of flowers and fruit, 50 cents

European common hawthorn, crataegus oxycantha, for ornament or hedges, as a fence, 8 cents apiece ; but, by the quantity, much lower

Hardy Vines and Creepers, for covering arbours or walls.

Matrimony vine, so called on account of its delicate flowers being produced in pairs, 25 cents

White jasmine, 37½ cents

Nightshade, or bitter sweet, with blue flowers and clusters of red berries, 37½ cents

Periploca, or Virginia silk vine, with curious flowers, 37½ cents

Scarlet bignonia, or great trumpet flower. This forms an elegant vine, with very large showy flowers, 50 cents

Rosa multiflora, 50 cents

Evergreen ivy, 37½ cents

Periwinkle, or running evergreen myrtle, 25 cents

Gold striped ditto, 25 cents

Sweetbriar, 37½ cents

Honeysuckles. See list of them.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

Large red carnation pinks, often measuring ten inches in circumference, 37½ cents
Large white ditto, 37½ cents
Pheasant eyed ditto, 37½ cents
Other varieties, 37½ cents
Dalmatian Iris, with purple flowers, 25 cents
Yellow Spanish Iris, 25 cents
Double scarlet lychnis, producing elegant scarlet flowers, very hardy, and ornamental, 50 cents
Double primrose, 1 dollar
Single ditto 50 cents
Polyanthus, of sorts, from 50 cents to 1 dollar
Large double crimson pæony, 50 cents
Maiden's blush ditto, 50 cents
White ditto, 75 cents
Rose coloured ditto, 50 cents
Single flowering ditto, 50 cents
Dwarf scarlet ditto, 50 cents
Chinese chrysanthemums of various colours, 50 cents
Yellow flowering gerardia, one of the most elegant American flowers, 25 cents
Yellow flowering Maryland cassia, 25 cents
Veronica Virginica, or white speedwell, an Indian medicine, celebrated for its cure of salt rheum, leprosy, and dropsy, 50 cents; or a quantity of the root with prescription, 3 dollars
Scarlet Maryland spigelia, or true pink root, 25 cents
Perennial pea, with purple flowers, 25 cents
Carolina reed, for fishing-poles, 50 cents
Dyer's madder, 12½ cents
Tarragon, a spicy herb, used to mix with sallads, and to give flavour to pickles, 25 cents
Hardy geranium, 25 cents
Sweetwilliam, of sorts, 25 cents
Yellow fragrant day lily, very ornamental, 37½ cents
Lily of the valley, 25 cents